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Enginess Motices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm of a simple article of their own manufacture; but any persent who is suffering from Coughs, Colds or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no putling. The results of its ure are its best recommendations; and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its great success in pulmonary complaints. The Pressphate of Lime possesses a most marvellous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wildor. It is prescribed by the niedical faculty. Sold by A. E. Wilhor, Chemiat, Boston, and all druggists.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH. Cures malaria, hay fever, chills and catarrh; paradise for children; trains leave Long Island City at 8.35 a.m. and 4.35 p.m.; annex boat from foot of Pinest, 4.05 p.m.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. DAILY, 1 year\$12 00 | SUNDAY, 1 year\$2 00 | DAILY (without Sunday) 1 year\$2 00 | WEEKLY, 1 year\$2 00 | day) 1 year\$2 00 | SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 year 3 00 | Remnt by P. O. Order or in registered letter\$2 00 | TRE TRIBUNE, New-York. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Twenty-five lives were lost Friday night by a collision off Portland, England, between the British passenger vessels Hurunui and Waitara. both of the New-Zealand Shipping Company; the latter vessel sank in two minutes. Trouble is said to have arisen between the French and their native allies in Anam. === The report that Carey, the informer, is to be sent to Canada, is denied. - Nineteen deaths from cholera are said to have occurred in Damietta,

DOMESTIC .- Captain Crawford has reached the San Carles agency with General Crook's Apache prisoners. = The Secretary of the Navy has issued instructions looking to a reduction of Navy Yard expenses. = The flood at St. Louis has become very serious and has caused great destruction to crops in Illinois. Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of W. C. Elam and R. F. Beirn, the Richmond duellists. ____ Baccalaureate sermons were dehvered by President Porter, of Yale College; by President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, and by President Buckham, of Vermont University. Lumber worth \$12,000 was destroyed by fire at

Bay City, Mich. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Mr. Beecher's seventieth birthday was celebrated in Plymouth Church. An unknown man was run over and killed on the Rockaway Beach aRilroad. arge number of assisted Irish immigrants were landed from the Furnessia. ____ The Rev. W. 8. Mikels, D. D., died. — The father of John Chisholm, the Newark wife-murderer, visited the mether of the victim. = A train on the Brooklyn, Fiatbush and Coney Island Railroad ran into another at Brighton Beach. = A new Presbyterian Church was dedicated in Harlem.

Dr. John Hall, was installed. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and slightly cooler weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 88°; lowest, 67°; average, 7578°.

The Rev. John Hall Magowan, nephew of

postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening will contain only a small proportion of the people of all ranks of life who feel like congratulating the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher upon the completion of seventy years full of honor and good works. The great preacher has his enemies, as all men of character, energy and high position have; but his friends greatly outnumber them; and to-night when he receives the hearty good wishes of his fellowcitizens, no thought of his detractors need allay the feelings of pleasure and gratitude which will fill his breast. THE TRIBUNE offers the Plymouth pastor its sincere congratulations, and hopes that he has still before him many years of usefulness and contentment.

The Rev. Mr. James Pullman, of the Church of Our Saviour, set an example, yesterday, which other clergymen of New-York will doubtless be qvick to imitate. He pointed out to the good people of his congregation the duty which rests upon them, of extending a helping hand (with something in it) to the various associations which exist in this city for the purpose of sending poor children into the country to enjoy a short holiday. It is certain that no better summer work for Christians can be found, and happily the members of nearly all denominations are waking up to this truth. From the organized activity which is seen in different directions, the cheerful probability seems to be that more poor children will have a vacation from the dangerous heat of New-York this summer than ever before.

In his letter on "Industrial England" this morning, Mr. Robert P. Porter takes up the instructive history of Manchester, the centre of the British cotton trade. Attention is called to the facts that the era of its greatest prosperity began with this century, and that during the first fifty years of this period Manchester made the longest strides toward the position she now occupies as a manufacturing city. In arriving at the causes of this prosperity proper credit should be given to the advantages flowing from the introduction of automatic weaving and the perfection of certain mechanical principles. But it should also be noted that Manchester's great advances were all made before the United States began to manufacture for themselves, and before Sir Robert Peel's Free-Trade policy was put in force. Since about 1850 the population of Manchester has practically been on the decline. The moral of this description is that the assertions of the Free-Trade advocates in this country, that Protection was a drawback to England and retarded her progress for a century, are not borne out. Another point which Mr. Porter mentions is also worthy of particular notice: Fifty years ago there were more persons employed in this cotton industry in England alone than were engaged in it in the United States in 1880, ording to the census of that year. It can hardly be admitted, therefore, that the manufacture of cottons in America is one of those

industries which have now reached their full maturity, and it is entirely able to take care of itself without the aid of a protective tariff

There is an apparent lull in the war of the doctors concerning the old and new codes; but it is only apparent. The contest is waging, especially in the interior of the State, through literary bureaus-an idea which seems to have been borrowed from the Democratic canvass of 1876. The opposing forces probably will not come together with a great crash again, until next February, when the State Medical Society meets. Meanwhile the public looks on with impartiality, and no part of it with more indifference than the homœopathists. This will appear from the printed utterances of representatives of this school of medicine, which will be found on another page of this issue of THE TRIBUNE. To the refusal of the Conservative "regular" physicians to consult with them, the approvers of Hahnemann calmly reply that they have not asked for such an honor, and really don't care whether they get it or not. Their sympathy, however, is with the new-code or anti-code men on general principles. And they agree with the disinterested public that consultation is better for the "regulars" than intrigue.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY ON SORGHUM SUGAR.

The famous report of the National Academy of Sciences on the scientific and economic relations of the sorghum sugar industry has at last been published without the report of Dr. Collier, upon which the investigation was based, and without the graphical charts which make it intelligible and add materially to its value. It narrowly escaped more serious mutilation, for Part II, containing the practical summary and conclusion, was mysteriously lost somewhere in its progress from the hands of Dr. Loring to the Printing Committee of the Senate. The timely discovery of this loss, however, enabled the Academy to furnish a duplicate copy. It is worthy of note that the report appears as a Sonate document and not as a special issue of the Agricultural Department, although Dr. Loring on more than one occasion, while expressing his eager desire to give the results of this official investigation to the country, had declared that it would soon be published by his Department. In what particulars this paper differs from the original report, made as long ago as May, 1882, we are not advised. It is known that Dr. Loring objected to the committee's suggestion that the sugar-boiling experiments on the Department grounds should be continued. This suggestion does not appear in the present document, probably because the experience at Kio Grande, N. J., has sufficed to establish the desired data. And yet it appears that the Commissioner who made such passionate objection to the experiments when they would have been worth something is now setting his pans in order when they are not seriously needed.

The cause of the ridiculous failure of the crop on the Department grounds in 1881 appears in the published report with emphasis, although Dr. Loring objected to the passage in the original report as incorrect. He has since then, however, coolly adopted the committee's reduction of "the tariff on wool, while at the views in a pu blic address. In view of this admission, it would hardly seem to be a commend- The assertion that Congress increased the duty able project to plant the same wornout land, where a ton of cane cost the Government \$40, when neighboring farmers offer to furnish it at \$4 and \$5 a ton as stated in the original report. We have Dr. Loring's word for it that the new report is "essentially modified." It would be interesting to know precisely what these essential modifications are, inasmuch as they have the duty," but the mistake was at once exdelayed the publication of the paper for a year, during which time the Commissioner has been loudly expressing his anxiety to have it laid be-

fore the country. Of course the report is interesting, especially the section on the agricultural character of the debate by Mr. Kasson, who compared the sorghum, where the marvellous capacity of the species for variation and improvement is dis-Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trev | cussed. Of more immediate practical moment are the demonstrated statements (1) that up to the time of Dr. Collier's experiments nothing as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent had been definitely determined in regard to the most important questions relating to the cultivation or working of the cane; and (2) that Dr. Collier has proved that sugar, can be successfully produced from sorghum on a commercial scale and has made many specified discoveries of the greatest practical importance both to the cultivator and the manufacturer. Upon the whole it appears that these studies of the chemist constitute altogether the most valuable body of work yet achieved by the Department of Agriculture. The National Academy pronounces these investigations as most important to sugar-producers in the tropical cane districts, as well as the vastly wider area north and south where sorghum can be successfully grown, and the committee express the opinion that Dr. Collier is especially fitted to solve the many important practical problems connected with this industry which remain unsettled.

Dr. Loring may consider that he had sufficient reasons for the summary dismissal of Dr. Collier, but he has not seen fit to make them known. He wishes it understood that he is consumed with a desire to promote the home production of sugar, but he rejects the services of the one man who has proved himself specially competent for this work and who commands the confidence of every one else, including the one body of scientific men who speak with official authority. It should not be forgotten that the Senate appropriated \$10,000 to the chemist of the Department for the special purpose of continuing his work. Beyond question this appropriation was based on a knowledge of Dr. Coltier's ability, character, and success, and it is safe to assert that the money would never have been given if it had been suspected that any other alleged chemist would have been put in his place. Public confidence in the Commissioner's sincerity has not been increased by his removal of Dr. Collier nor by his singular performances with the Academy's report. It is not to be lightly assumed that a high official who is paid to "obtain and diffuse information" should deliberately set himself to work at obstructing research and suppressing information. But it is Dr. Loring's own fault if such a suspicion has gone abroad.

RESOLUTIONS ON A SPREE.

Judge Hoadly had better write his own platform the next time he wants to be a candidate. It would at least be in English, and decently intelligible. But, unless an action for libel will lie against some reporter or telegraph operator, the Committee on Resolutions in the late Democratic Convention of Ohio must have been on a spree. More involved and entangled sentences surely were never seen than this marvellous platform contains. It is searcely credible that any sober man can have written this seventh resolution, for example:

Seventh-We reaffirm the resolutions of the State Conventions of Ohio in 1880, 1881 and 1882, and of the Democratic National Conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880, demanding thorough reform and purification of the civil service, and charge that the Republican party has violated every pledge it has heretofore given for the reform thereof, and has failed during its long adminis tration of the Government to correct even the most crying abuses; and we demand, therefore, a change in the

executive administration of the Government itself as the reform first of all necessary, as made more manifest by the recent Star Route trials, hereby ousting corrupt rings confederated to protect crime and prevent punish ment of criminals, and by so doing to make it possible to

again punish fraud and theft in the public service. One can comprehend how such a mess of words might have been written by a couple of gentlemen in the intervals of a fierce struggle with a whiskey bottle. After putting down two or three words, they then put down two or three drinks, and, with a sublime contempt for any connection with things previously said, proceed to add whatever the liquor suggests. Having demanded "a change in the execu-"tive administration of the Government it-"self as the reform first of all necessary," they then warm themselves up with the prospect of office and the taste of liquor. The next thing that occurs to them is, "as made "more manifest by the recent Star Route "trials," and they sling it in. After another pull at the bottle, it occurs to them to add, "hereby ousting corrupt rings confederated to protect crime and prevent the punishment of criminals." Another and longer pause and pull enable them to stick on one more clause, "and by so doing to make it possible again to "punish fraud and theft in the public service." Apparently exhausted with this steeplechase after a fugitive idea, the Committee seems to have given up the job in disgust, leaving the Convention to make sense of the mess if it could. But the Convention, one may surmise, was as much muddled as the Committee or the resolution, and so, in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, mounted the candidate of free whiskey on a platform that smells of much liquor.

WHAT OHIO DEMOCRATS SAY. The Democrats of Ohio did not have the courage to take a new departure. Trimming and trickery of the old sort shaped the platform as well as the ticket, and the result is a compound of disingenuous evasions and shabby untruths. It is not true that "the Republican party has pursued a policy of favoring in-'dividual and class interests at the expense of "the laboring people of the country." It implies an impudent untruth to say that the Democrats of Ohio "renew their previous declaration for stable money." It is palpably false to say that "the Republican party has violated every "pledge it has heretofore given for the reform of the Civil Service, and has failed "during its long administration of the Gov-"ernment to correct even the most crying

"abuses." Those who urge that reform most earnestly must at the same time admit that the public service is, on the whole, more pure, and more free from abuses, crying or other, than it ever was under any Democratic administration. In ignoring the radical measure passed at the last session, and talking as if the party in power had refused to take any steps of the kind, the Democrats of Ohio merely advertise their own dishonesty. The platform tries to put the party on both sides of the tariff question. In one resolution it proposes " a tariff for revenue, limited to the

necessities of a government economically administered," and in another denounces the same time increasing it on woollen goods," on woollen goods is a flagrant falsehood. Originally, the statement may have been made in mere confusion of terms, because the duties finally adopted were in some respects raised above those proposed by the Tariff Commission. In referring to that change, some persons spoke of Congress as having "increased posed in the Senate by Mr. Morrill, who showed that the reduction of duties on such goods as a whole would be about \$3,800,000, and by Mr. Aldrich, who gave details very fully, and in the House, at the very close of old and new rates with some detail. Since that time the bill has been printed and discussed, and there can be no excuse whatever for the assertion that the duties on wooller goods have been increased. The reduction of the duty on wool was finally made by Democratic votes. In the Senate, when Mr. Sherman made his last and most earnest effort to have the duty on wool raised more nearly to the present rate, sixteen Republicans and Mr. Davis, o fillinois, voted for his motion, and of the Democratic Senators only three voted for the motion and twenty-six against it. This was the last and decisive vote on that question, and it is unspeakable impudence for Democrats to denounce the reduction of the duty on wool as the act of a Republican Congress. - In that case, as in some others, the Republicans were divided, though the majority favored the higher duty, and the result was determined by the almost solid vote of the Democrats, twenty-six for and only three against reduction.

But this platform is dishonest in a broader ense. It is deliberately framed to deceive the people in respect to the real aims of the Democratic party. Instead of proposing a tariff for revenue only, as the party has for years in every form by which a political intention can be made known-by resolutions, by speeches and teachings, and by votes in Congress-this platform seeks to create the impression that the old party has suddenly become converted, and intends hereafter to "encourage productive interests at home, and afford just compensation to labor." It would be most gratifying to believe that the Democrats of Ohio had experienced this change of heart. But everybody knows that they have not. The old free-traders are still at the front, and as emphatic in their demands as ever. Hurd, of Toledo, and Payne, of Cleveland, Thurman, Ward, and all the rest of the Democratic leaders of Ohio, stand exactly where they have stood for many years. They denounce the protective system as robbery, and mean to destroy it if they can, but they consent to a form of words which may possibly deceive somebody, because they want success. Mr. Hoadly himself, when a Republican, acted with the free-trade wing at the West, and in a dispatch to The World, dated on Saturday, takes pains to speak of the Republican candidate as "the champion of taxation as a source of wealth." The phrase is so familiar in free-trade literature that there can be no doubt about its intent. Yet this party, all boiling over with hostility to protective ideas and the protective system, picks out ambiguous phrases for its platform in order to disguise its aims.

It will prove a poor investment. After all, the honest masses like candor and manliness more than trickery. It is too late to make the country believe that the Democratic party has departed from the position which it has held for half a century, and which this very year nine-tenths of its members of Congress occupied throughout a prolonged struggle. Had that party declared plainly and unequivocally for the maintenance of protective duties, even then no one would have put faith in professions so contrary to its conduct. But still less can it be trusted when it resorts to tricky and shuffling phrases, which may mean anything or nothing. The people, those who

favor and those who oppose protective duties, will judge of the party by its acts, and will treat with thorough contempt its disingenuous and evasive professions.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

There has been a perceptible improvement in some branches of business. The collapse of powerful speculative combinations has been followed by an increase of legitimate transactions in grain and hog products. The market for iron has grown stronger, with a larger demand from consumers, and many believe that the turning point has at last been reached, though they do not look for an immediate advance in prices. Official coal statistics show that the stocks on hand have been diminished since May 1, and the leading companies believe that the demand which has sprung up within the past two weeks will enable them to return to full-time production soon after July 1. The severe floods at the West are doing much damage near St. Louis, but the mischief is confined as yet to a comparatively narrow area. From Indianapolis and other points beyond it come very favorable advices in regard to the growing crops, and there seems to be no doubt that the change in condition since June 1 warrants higher estimates of yield than those made by the Agricultural Bureau in its June report.

It has been a hard time for the speculators

in products, however. Since June 1, July wheat has fallen over 11 cents in price at Chicago, corn over 312 cents, pork about \$2 50 per barrel, and lard over 2 cents per pound. This decline represents immense losses, and the McGeoch failure for \$5,000,000, with a prospect of only 10 cents on the dollar for creditors, has been followed by others which at any other time would be called important. It is gratifying to find, therefore, that the disturbances at Chicago have not caused a depletion of the New-York bank reserves, which have increased about \$1,500,000 during the past week, notwithstanding a heavy expansion of loans. This expansion, amounting to \$4,296,300 last week, is by some supposed to have been made for the purpose of carrying stocks. The course of the market has not warranted a belief that the public has been buying largely; on the contrary, it seems to have been emptying into the Street stocks hitherto carried elsewhere. The apprehension caused by heavy failures in grain and provision trades had possibly less effect than the actual need of money among large operators at the West, who have been carrying stocks with part of their surplus funds, but who now find it necessary to realize in order to support the wheat and lard markets or to meet recent losses. If this conjecture proves correct, demands upon the New-York banks may yet prove considerably larger than the latest statement of averages indicates.

The news from the South is altogether favorable as to the cotton crop, though The Financial Chronicle does not report any material change of acreage. With favoring weather, the yield may be as large as it was last year, or even larger, and a low range of prices would doubtless stimulate an increase in the manufacture. Dispatches printed yesterday from St. Paul and San Francisco give a very hopeful view of the wheat crop; California has so large a surplus to ship that the Southern Pacific expects to have a considerable share of it to transport; and during the past two weeks the growing grain in Minnesota has so improved that a yield as large as that of last year is now expected in that region. With the known and large increase of acreage in Dakota, spring wheat may yet go far to make good the loss by winter-killing of wheat sown last fall. At present, too, everything points to a large yield of corn, though it is of course too early to form definite estimates. But the chances are that the country will find more difficulty this year from an excess than from a deficiency of its principal

PREPARING FOR SUMMER WORK. The warm weather of yesterday-a foretaste of the warmer days and weeks that are surely to follow-occasioned only slight discomfort to the dwelfers in commodious houses in broad streets and avenues. The children of the rich who still linger in town thought with renewed interest of the seaside resorts or the inland watering-places which they are preparing to visit. The families in more moderate circumstances who indulge in comparaonly fourteen Republicans against it, while tivety inexpensive pleasures enjoyed rambles in Central Park or trips to Coney Island. To the miser ably poor it brought actual suffering and the seeds of disease. In the crowded tenements and narrow streets there is no relief from the heat of summer and its attendant evils except by outside aid. " Free as air " is an expression not understood by decizens of quarters which air never visits untainted by untold noisome odors. For those to whom life is a constant struggle for daily food, trips to the near seashore, or even ear-rides to the Park are practically unattainable. No means of escape from super heated air and death-laden vapors is within their reach. Through the summer months disease stalks among them and finds thousands of victims.

Last year THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund was the neans of sending 5,599 poor children from the over-crowded parts of the city to country homes and pure air for two weeks each, and daily messages are received at the office of THE TRIBUNE from missionaries and others asking what is to be done this year. The work of finding homes in the country has been delayed by the sickness of the Rev. Will ard Parsons, the efficient and warm-hearted manager of the Fund, but it has not been stopped. Already clergymen and leading citizens in pleasant country villages, by lake side and amid green hills, are engaging in this labor of love and humanity and preparations are making for receiving hondreas of weary city children into quiet country homes. The guests of last year have not been forgotten by their kind hosts, and reports come of neetings held in far-off towns and committees formed to canvass the neighborhood and find who will take one or more of these little ones and give to their bodies new health and to their souls larger and grander views of life than they have ever dreamed of amid the squalid surroundings of their city nomes.

Early in July a large party of happy children will be sent to the invigorating air of Northern New-York, to be followed, it is hoped, by other parties of various sizes, at frequent intervals throughout the summer. Though Mr. Parsons is temporarily laid aside from active participation in the work so dear to him, it will go on under his direct supervision and it is hoped and believed that the seed so diligently sown by him through many years may still bear abundant fruit.

Judge Biddle, of Philadelphia, spoke a true word the other day when he pronounced "the cheap and respectable dances" a pest to society. They usually are given by some society or club composed of young mechanics-or clerks, with a large sprinkling of loafers. Shop-girls and working-women, who want their bit of pleasure as well as wealthier women, are tempted into their open doors. "They would shrink," says Judge Biddle, " from any flagrant iniquity, but are induced to visit them for an evening's harmless pleasure." These summer days are fruitful of such balls and dancing excursions which are just as dangerous evils, with innocent ampsement as an inviting cloak.

Here is a stimulating touch for some of our young pecialists on sanitary science who want to help the world, win reputation and earn a little money. The Grocers Company in London offer £1,000 as a Quadrennial Discovery Prize for the solution of the problem. To discover a method by which the vac-

cine contagium may be cuitivated apart from the animal body in some media not otherwise zymotic the contagium must by means of it be multiplied to an indefinite extent in successive generations, and after such multiplication be of identical potency with the standard vaccine lymph. Englishmen or foreigners can compete for the reward. The essays must be sent in before December 31, 1886, to the Clerk of the Grocers Company, Grocers Hall, London, E. C. It would be pleasant if some American should win the prize, but still more desirable if anybody should discover a medium for the cultivation of vaccine virus other than its ordinary soil, the cow. With all due respect to Jenner and Lady Mary Montague, and with the conviction that vaccination is necessary to the public health, it is, as at present administered, a necessary evil.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Booth, who has just resigned the pastorate of the University Place Presbyterian Church, will remain at Newport with his family until August 1, when he hopes to be strong enough to sail for the Old World.

Professor Albert G. Harkness, who has been elected to the chair of Latin in Madison University, is a son of Professor Harkness of Brown University. He is now studying at Berlin, but will return in time to assume his new duties next fall.

Miss Isabella Bewick, youngest and only surviving daughter of Thomas Bewick, the famous woodengrayer, has just died at Gateshead, England, at the age of ninety-three. It is understood that she leaves a rich and valuable collection of her father's works. Her eldest sister died three years ago, age

William B. Forwood, a member of the firms of Leech, Harrison & Forwood, of Liverpool; Forwood Brothers & Co., of London; Pim, Forwood & Co., of New-York, and T. & G. Forwood, of New Orleans, has been knighted by Queen Victoria in recognition of his attention to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their visit to Liverpool during his Mayoralty.

Ex-Governor Fenton, who spent the winter on the Pacific coast with his family, is now in the city. He is in good health, but shows the effects of age in his gray hair and whiskers. He says that he pays little attention to politics now, but he thinks the Republican party has a fair chance of carrying the State this year. He believes the nomination of the ent Republican State officers would give satis

The cell in La Roquette, Paris, in which Archoishop Darboy was confined previous to his murder by the Communists in 1871 has never since been entered by any prisoner, and remains just as it was when the august prelate was led forth to die. The when the august prelate was led forth to die. Its iron cross over the spy-hole still bears in pencil the words "Vitæ robur, mentis salus," traced by Mgr. Darboy, who occupied his weary time by sketching the instruments of the Passion upon the walls of the cell, together with various motioes and texts.

General Cauzio, the son-in-law of Garibaldi, has arrived at Paris, bringing with him the sword of La Tour d'Auvergne, the celebrated Republican hero, who, when serving in the Army of the Rhine, was dubbed "Premier grenadier des armées de la Republique." The sword was left as a legacy to Captain de Kersausie, a nephew of La Tour d'Auvergne, and a prominent Republican under the reign of Louis Philippe, who presented it after the Sicilian campaign to General Garbaldi. The Italian warrior prized the gift highly, and his family have decided to return it to the Municipal Council of Paris, who will retain possession of it as a precious relic not to be soiled by the fingers of a Commanguy or a Labor-

An adventurous scribe invaded ex-Senator David Davis's home the other day, and tried to interview that statesman. Of course he first asked who would be the next Presidential candidates, and insisted upon an answer, for "You must have some idea, Judge," he said. "Yes," replied the other, "I have an idea -- that your question is too broad to be traversed in one lifetime." "But if the Democrats were to urge you to accept their nomination. what would you say?" "My dear sir, I should say that it was none of your business. Excuse me for being rude, but I can't be interviewed." The reporter went, then; but in parting he asked the exsenator why he had such a strong, massive fence around his property. "Why," was the reply, "the 'buzzards of the press' say that I am always sitting the strong it reads to be presty strong!" n it, so it needs to be pretty strong!

Herr Vollmar, the champion of the Social Demo crats in the German Reichstag, who has been called "Lassalle II.," is by birth, as he was long by symathy, a full-blooded aristocrat, and was educated to believe implicitly in the infallibilty of the Vatican and in the divine rights of kings and nobles In 1866 he fought for Austria. After the war he was engaged in scientific studies, until the wrongs" with which Pio Nino was threatened by Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi roused him, and impelled him as a pious Romanist and faithful Baoffice his sword and his service to the variant to one his sword and his service to the holy father. But as soon as he reached Rome he was smitten by the fever. His tedious illness and long convalescence afforded him opportunity to study the Socialist theories which the Pope had anathematized, with a view to confuting them. But instead they converted him. He had lain down upon his sick bed a passionate monarchist, aristocrat, Papist; he arose from it an equally passionate Social Democrat and free thinker. He is a full sele wears-looking man laws in both less. tall, pale, weary-looking man, lame in both legs but in commanding the attention of the Reichstag he is second only to the Chancellor himself. Sr. Petersburg, June 24 .- William H. Hunt, the

United States Minister here, is about to leave St. Petersburg on furlough.

GENERAL NOTES.

The biggest of the big trees of California nust doff its plumes to a monarch of the Australian woods, if the report is true that a symmetrical specimen of the Eucalyptus amygdalina 430 feet high was lately discovered in Victoria.

Since close restrictions were put upon the amor of undergraduates, Degree Day at Oxford has been comparatively tame: but still some amusement of the old kind is always forthcoming. On last Degree Day, June 13, although the Vice-Chancellor in his Latin speech made an earnest plea for decency and order, and in spite of the fact that an efficial in the upper gallery was supposed to keep a close watch for delinquents, showers of paper darts streamed down from every corner upon the heads of the reverend dons below. The Prince and Princess of [Wales, of course, were warmly applauded, and when, in response to the Vice-Chancellor's salutation of "Vir celeberrime," Dr Schliemann stepped forward, there was a storm of cheers.

A man in Smyrna, Tenn., has, or rather had. a pet sheep which he sheared a few days ago. The weather suddenly becoming cold, he took one of his shirts and put it on the sheep, buttoning the collar around the neck. Then things became lively. All th does in the neighborhood ran in full pursuit after this nondescript object. Horses shied, cattle bellowed and superstittous negroes exclaimed "Fo' de Lawd's sake." at the sight of the shirted sheep. The poor sheep, not knowing what to make of all this, ran only the harder, and it has not been seen since. A first-class ghost story has been made out of less materials than are here fur-

Determination to obtain their rights and redress their wrongs at whatever personal inconvenience and cost is a national trait which Englishmen are co stantly exemplifying, and which Mr. Herbert Speace. thought it worth while to hold up to the easy-going American. This trait is often illustrated in affairs so trivial as to seem ludicrous, until one reflects that petty moyances unnoticed lead to gross ones. Thus an English barrister by the name of Terriil has just succeeded after nearly a year's delay in bringing to trial a suit for penny, brought by himself against the Local Board o outhend. Last August he paid a penny to go on the Southend. Last August he paid a penny to go on the pier, and afterward threw away his ticket. When he wished to leave the pier he was compelled to pay a second time. The jury returned a verdet against him, principally on the ground that the ticket contained a notice that it must be given up on demand. Probably Mr. Terrill was in the wrong, but he doubtless thought that he was in the right and in duty bound to try to prove himself se. An American would have grumbled a little, paid a second time and thought no more about it.

The Rev. J. Gilmour, an English mission ary to India, has just returned to London, and related some interesting facts about the Buddhist praying-machines. Printed prayers are put into a wheel, and the person who wishes to pray them simply has to turn a handle attached to the wheel and the prayers are considered to be duly offered. The Mongols have patent famfly praying-machines; and oftentimes the aged grandmother, who is unfit for any other work, is set to grind ing out the prayers for the whole family. But a better device even than this is now commonly adopted. The praying-machine, filled with the requisite prayers, is nected with a wind-mill, which turns them safely and expeditiously, thus saving all hand labor. Clock work has also recently been utilized to drive a cylinder filled with prayers covering all possible human needs These facts show that the dreamy Oriental has in his nature a larger strain of the practical than he is generally credited with. The Baptist Weekly ironically says: "If such machinery could be made effective, it might be in at any stage of the campaign. He will endeavor to make the campaign.

great demand in this country. The much-mangn mother-in-law might serve households where fami prayer is often omitted. It would be especially usef in suntaining prayer meetings through the warm seaso where there are many members who like to be 'ateas and not 'in Zion,' when the thermometer ranges hig For churches taking a vacation for two or three mont such an institution would render invaluable service."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE DRAMATIC WEEK. Mr. C. B. Bishop will begin an engagement at Haverly's Theatre this evening, in a play called "Strictly Business." This actor is remembered here as the representative of Pistol, in the Calvert revival of " Henry the Fifth," that was made at Booth's Theatre, by Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, in February, 1875. The play in which he now appears was made for him by Mr. A. C. Gunter.....A domestic drama entitled "Two Christmas Eves" will be produced to-night at the San Francisco Opers House, with Miss Annie Berlein in the principal obsracter. Miss Berlein has hitherto been known to the local stage as Miss Annie Mack......"Cheek" and "A Bunch of Keys" have been withdrawn, but both, no doubt, will continue to perambulate the provincial theatres.....Mr. Rowe's farce of "Pop" is to hold the Bijou stage for one

week more. That theatre will then be demolished and

rebuilt.
"The Rajah" keeps its pacific course at the Madison. Square Fleatre, and serves as a theme for the epistolary efforts of the learned Mr. Frobman, who says he thinks that dramatic criticisms are written with too much precipitation. An immense strain is placed upon the intellect by such plays as the "Rajah," and Mr. Frohman's compassionate mind is colicitous about the critics. Whenever a new milk-can is opened he would not ask the awed and wearied critic to discuss the impressive ceremony ever night, but would have him prepare himself for the exploit by a week of fasting and prayer. This is kind. But as newspapers are written for renders and not for theatrical advertisers. and as it is the duty and province of a newspaper to tell the story of the passing hour, the critical method indicated by the benevolent Mr. Frohman seems but little likely to be adopted. If other Rajahs are to come-and doubtless they are—the critics must brace up to meet them. A little quinine at such times might prove efficient. The present "Rajab," in the cool and elegant Madison Square Theatre, with its handsome scenery and luxurious stage properties, is doing well. Rural visitors a redelighted with the house and come away from it with the agreeable and harmless fancy that they have seen a

At the Casino and also at the Cosmopolitan we are to have the German opera of "Prince Methusalem" in Eag lish. The company at the latter house includes Mr. J. H. Ryley "A Wife's Honor," by Mr. Lawrence Marston has failed at the Windsor Theatre, and "Fun in a Bal" has failed at the Windsor Theatre, and "Fun in a Bal' loon" has failed at Tony Pastor's Theatre. The former is solemn rubbish of the school of "The Stranger," but not a twentieth part as good. The latter is a pitiful attempt at comicality, illustrated by a number of performers, lead by Mr. Harry Jackson, ir., who are neither talented nor amusing. The stage is too much encumbered with experimental plays and silly trivalities; nor does the presence of warm weather afford a warrant for their existence here.... The benefit to old Ben Baker, last Monday night at the Union Square Theatre, was a failure—which is sincerely regretted... Mr. Stetson is making changes in the interior of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Messrs. Colville & Glimore, the new managers of Haverly's Theatre, will improve and adorn that structure in the course of the summer.

MOVEMENT OF STARS.

Mmc. Janauschek appears this week in Oakland. Cal.; Astoria and Portland, Ore.....Lawrence Barrett has closed his season at Colorado Springs. He has met with great and continual prosperity. Mr. Barrett arrives

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

George Fawcett Rowe is at work on a new comedy for John T. Raymond. Mr. Rowe is now in Belgium. Miss Minnie Palmer has met with uncommon success in Glasgow. She will appear at the Islington Theatre, London, in September. Leavitt's Joliities have been received with much favor

at Birmingham, England. Mr. Sheridan, the low comedian, who acts a female part in "Fun on the Bristol," was not at all liked in

Dublin. They thought him a vulgar actor, and deficient of the true spice of Irish character; and they were right. The twenty-seventh is the thirtieth anniversary of the debut of John T. Raymond as an actor.

The recent theatrical obituary includes the name of Mary Carr. She was an aged lady, and she has long been in failing health. As a representative of the grim and formal old weems of comedy she had no superior on the Americae stage, in her time. Her personation of the English housekeeper in "The Country Squire," for example, was perfect.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. B. E. Woolf, the successful author of Pounce & Co.," is engaged upon a new comic opera which will be finished by the beginning of August. It will, in all probability, receive its first performance at the Boston Museum.

Preparations are making for the production of "Prinz Methusalem" at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, as of "Prinz Methusaiem" at the Cosmopolitan Ineare, as well as at the Casino. The Cosmopolitan management announces its possession of the sole right to Strams's instrumentation. The cast at this theatre will include Miss Catherine Lewis, Mile. Belle Rose, Mine. Lune, Mr. J. H. Ryjey, Mr. G. Adolfi, Mr. W. H. Fitzgerald, Mr. William Herbert and Mr. M. Los.

The ninth of the annual June music festirais at Cordand, N. Y., closed on June 15, after four days' performances. Mrs. F. B. Whitney, of Boston, the Meiga Sisters and the New-York Phitharmonic Club were among the artists from without. The festival was directed by Dr. H. R. Palmer, whose enormous chorus of the New-York Church Choral Union we had recent oc-casion to commend for its performance at the concert in the Madison Square Garden.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

DEMOCRATIC CALCULATIONS.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

The Ohio Democracy, having secured a candidate from the Republican ranks, are now looking for votes to elect him from the same source.

FRANK HURD NOT VERY SANGUINE.

Prom an Interview in The Cincinnais Enquirer.

A big convention, an enthusiastic assemblage, is no sure criterion of what follows. The largest, grandest, most glorious convention we ever had in Ohio was in 1863, when Clement L. Vailandigham was nominated for Governor. Our standard-bearer had been banished. We then had the courage to protest against the tyranny of the military power, the absolute disregard for individual civilights. The Constitution had been flagrantly violated. We had the courage to protest against it in the face of all the terrorism, the bayones of the southery and an incensed party. It was at that convention that I formed my love and devotion for the Democratic party. I saw it stand up for the rights of citizons when it was dangerous to do it. I still remember how George E. Pugh was carried up over the heads of the people in the vast multitude, and made the most brilliant effort of his life in accepting the nomination for Leutenant-Governor. We had then several times the number of people here that are in the city now. They came from every corner of the sinte, in waxons and on cars. It was a mass convention. No hall could hold a fractional part of them, and the convention was held in the spacious grounds of the Capitol. That large terrace on the east side was the platform, and all available space was taken up. I never saw such a crowd, such enthusiasm; but we were beaten that fall by over 100,000. I say, therefore, that it requires cool deliberation and no scheming to lay the foundation for people and this overflow of soul, but expect to go ut and work to who. FRANK HURD NOT VERY SANGUINE.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM SIDE-LIGHTS. From The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dom.)

During a inil in the more nevotional part of the extresses of the convention an Enquirer man gathered the following opinions on the Pendleton bill and Civil Service reform:

Victor Guizweller—I don't inderse it worth a d—n,

Trivial May be a second of the second of the

spoils.

Major Hunt-Well, let's give it a trial before we condemn it.

A. H. Whirtaker, Cleveland-I believe that, in order to

A. H. Whittaker, Cleveland—I believe that, in order to carry out its principles, the Democratic party when in power should possess the executive offices.

C. L. Seizer—I don't believe in keeping a lot of trained thieves in office after the Democrats get into power.

William Heisley—I am in favor of the Democrats taking the offices when they have the chance and ability to do it. uator Pendleton - "

SENATOR PLUMB ON THE OUTLOOK.

Washington Correspondence Boston Traveller (Rep.)
The Ohio campaign this year will be one of the The Ohio campaign this year will be one of the most memorable in the political instory of the country. The Democrats will go in with a hurrah, but as the campaign grows older, they will have to face the fact that they have a big job on their hands. Judge Hoadly has many elements of weakness. He is comparatively a late convert to Democracy, and thousands of old-time Democrats will resent his nomination to the extent of rerusing to yote at the polits. They may not openly both, h. t they will cast their bailots against him. The nomination of Mr. Hoadly means that the Democrats will have all the money they want to run the campaign with, and that they will not have to go out of the State to get it. Judge Hoadly will run another Bookwalter fight. He will run it according to the merits and dimensions of the barrel. The Democrats will go in prepared to spend money like water, and a campaign conducted that way has its weak points. The people very soon become disgusted with an open, shameless exhibition of a barrel. Judge Hoadly is stronger now than he will be at any stare of the campaign. He will endeayor to mass